INFORMATION LETTER

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OPA ANNOUNCES TOMATO, CORN CEILINGS FOR 1943

Schedules Added to Basic Canned Food Order Establish Prices on Regional Basis

Processors' maximum prices in dollars-and-cents for the 1943 packs of canned corn and canned tomatoes have been issued by the Office of Price Administration. Similar pricing for canned peas was announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, and the price schedule for the 1943 pack of green beans is expected to be issued shortly.

The Association sent the tomato price announcement to tomato canners by special mailing immediately it was received from OPA, on March 27. A similar bulletin covering the corn schedules was mailed to corn canners on March 31.

Labeling Decision Delayed

Since the pea, corn and tomato pricing schedules are presented in the form of amendments to Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, which is a basic order imposing the grade labeling requirement, grade labeling becomes a part of each 1943 canned foods price schedule, as issued. As the LETTER went to press, no statement had been issued by Price Administrator Prentiss W. Brown as to whether the grade labeling requirement would or would not be rescinded. As reported in last week's LETTER, Mr. Brown told the House Agriculture Committee the matter was being reconsidered and decision would be made shortly.

Like the pea price order, the corn and tomato schedules impose ceilings by regions. The prices OPA is establishing in this series of amendments to MPR No. 306 are the maximum net prices f.o.b. factory that canners are permitted to charge. The canner may not add to these prices to cover the expenses of brokerage, cash discounts, etc. Under the price support program of the Department of Agriculture, canners will be reimbursed, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, for the increased prices they pay this year for the raw product used in canning (see page 7560 of the March 20 LETTER.)

Tomato prices are established in Amendment No. 4 and corn prices in Amendment 5 to MPR 306. Text of both amendments is given in full on pages 7586 and 7587.

Association Meeting Called for April 9-10 in Washington

President Carroll E. Lindsey has called a two-day meeting of the Association's Board of Directors, Administrative Council, Section Chairmen, and secretaries of State and regional canning associations. Sessions will begin in the New Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel at 10:30, Friday morning, April 9, and will continue through April 10.

In view of the grave national food situation and acute problems facing the canning industry, the Association is making every effort to have top Government officials in authoritative positions participate in the program and thus assist the industry's effort to obtain the greatest possible production of canned foods in 1943.

RESERVATION ORDER COVERS 1943 CANNED SEA FOODS

Percentages Canners Must Set Aside For Government Are Specified

The percentages of various canned sea foods which canners must reserve for government agencies were specified April 1 in Food Distribution Order No. 44, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Government requirements for canned salmon, pilchards, mackerel, and Atlantic sea herring were reduced to 55 per cent of a canner's pack for the period April 1, 1943, through February 29, 1944, compared to 60 per cent for salmon in previous months, and 80 per cent for pilchards, mackerel and Atlantic sea herring.

The order placed government reservations for the first time on canned shrimp and horse mackerel, 55 per cent of which must be set aside between April 1, 1943, and February 29, 1944; and on canned tuna, bonita and yellowtail, 60 per cent of which must be set aside.

Otherwise, the new order continues in effect all provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 23 and Amendment No. 1, issued on February 18 and February 27, 1943, respectively. These orders are administered by the Food Distribution Administration.

The additional species—tuna, bonita, yellowtail, horse mackerel and shrimp—were place under reservation in order to assure government requirements being met, officials said. Also, the addition to the reservation list of such war-important sea foods as tuna and shrimp

(Continued on page 7588)

Hamilton and Staff Are Made Consultants to War Secretary

J. H. Hamilton and a staff composed of W. E. Vaughn, F. E. Hockensmith, John McNeil, and Kenneth Mahrle were appointed consultants to the Secretary of War on April 1, and earlier, A. L. Koch, also a member of Mr. Hamilton's staff, was appointed a principal procurement specialist. The appointments ended the transition period that began with the transfer of food production and distribution matters relating to the war to the Department of Agriculture.

As consultants to the Secretary of War, Mr. Hamilton and his staff are assigned to duty in the Office of the Quartermaster General where they will continue to function as they have in the past, except that they do not have responsibility for the administration of canned food reservation orders. Mr. Mahrle will be stationed at the Chicago depot. The others will maintain their present offices in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Carl A. Hardigg, commenting on the appointments, stated that they "reflect the esteem in which Mr. Hamilton and his staff are held by the War Department."

THE RISE AND FALL OF POINT VALUES UNDER RATIONING

March Rate of Movement of Blue Stamp Foods Determines April Point Values

Rationing of canned foods was made necessary largely because prices are controlled. Under normal economic conditions a short supply of canned food brings forth a price high enough to slow down consumption and thus the rate of consumption is controlled. Now that prices are not allowed to rise, it was considered necessary to introduce a substitute control over the rate of consumption. Thus, blue stamps having varying point values were introduced as a supplementary currency. The price of canned foods is now expressed in terms of money and points. The money price is the stable base price, whereas the point price is that part of the total price that is to rise and fall and thus control the rate of consumption.

The food rationing branch of OPA has undertaken the job of raising and lowering point prices of the various rationed foods and thus to regulate the rate of movement of each of these products. This job requires: (1) The determination of the desired rate of consumption, and (2) the rapid adjustment of points to accomplish the desired rate. If the point price of any product is raised too high, the rate of movement will drop, stocks and inventories will pile up, and the industry will suffer accordingly. If the point price is lowered too much, stocks will run out and supplies may not last.

No satisfactory method has yet been devised for fixing prices under our complex economic system, consequently it could hardly be expected that a perfect adjustment of point values would be set up immediately. There is no previous experience that may be relied upon for calculating the relative position of these point values. The food rationing group must build their experience as they proceed.

The food rationing group realizes probably better than anyone else that the points originally assigned to the various canned foods were not perfectly related. They knew, however, how much of each of these food items could be moved under the existing supply situation. Therefore, the record of movement during March, when related to the desired movement, was the basis for changes in point values announced March 28.

The food rationing group has enlisted the assistance of a number of individuals, as well as a number of groups, in the canned foods industry, to check the movement through retail stores of the various blue stamp rationed foods. The changes in point values made March 28, were, for the most part, based on the information supplied by these reports for the first two or three weeks of March, and thus, in some instances, may not reflect the movement of the last week of March. The food rationing group expects, however, to improve its system of collecting information on the rate of movement, and to improve correspondingly its adjustment of point values. The adjustment in point value will, of necessity, lag behind the changes in the rate of movement as indicated by these surveys but that lag should become smaller as the rationing program develops and more experience is gained.

The reasons given by the food rationing group for changing the April point values for a number of the blue stamp items are listed below:

Applesauce

Point values per pound were raised on this item, from 8 to 11, because the results of a survey covering 531 retail stores indicated that it was moving out 128 per cent faster than scheduled. It was therefore felt that a 3-point increase was necessary to slow down the movement of this commodity.

Apricots

Point values per pound remained unchanged on this item, since the movement was slightly better than scheduled but not enough better to warrant a point change at this time.

Fruits for Salad and Fruit Cocktail

Point values per pound were raised from 11 to 13 because reports on the movement indicated the products were going out at a rate 50 per cent more than scheduled. A 2-point increase seemed advisable to slow it down slightly.

Peaches

Reports on the movement of peaches indicated they were moving out 34 per cent faster than scheduled and therefore it seemed advisable to raise the point value on this item.

Pears

The point value on pears was left at 11 per pound even though the reports indicated that pears were moving 10 per cent slower than scheduled. It was felt that since both pineapple and peaches were raised, pears would have a definite advantage and would therefore move out faster in April.

Pineapple

Point value per pound was raised from 13 to 15 for the reason that it was moving out 25 per cent faster than the scheduled movement for March.

Fruit Juices

Point values were substantially reduced on all fruit juices in order to stimulate the movement of these commodities. Along with the reduction in the point value per pound on juices, a further adjustment was made on 46-oz. cans of juice, since all reports of movement of this size indicated that these large cans of juice were not selling. Reports indicated that this size can was moving at a rate of about 1 to 10 of the smaller size cans. Ordinarily two-thirds of the pack of juices is in the larger size cans. It was therefore felt that a reduction in the point value was needed and also a can size differential on the larger size containers. The most extreme point reduction in the fruit juice category was on apple juice, which was reduced to 0.

Tomato Juice

It was estimated that 5.2 per cent of the consumer's points would be spent for tomato juice. One of the surveys showed for the first two weeks of March that 6.9 per cent of the points were used. The other survey showed a usage of 7.6 per cent. In spite of this indicated increase in the rate of movement of tomato juice, the point values were lowered slightly in an effort to keep tomato juice in line with other juices for which point values were lowered substantially.

Lima Beans (Canned)

Point values were raised from 13 to 15 because all survey reports indicated a movement much faster than scheduled.

Beans, Canned Dry

While the results of one survey showed a decline in the rate of movement for this item, the reason appeared to be short stocks rather than a decline in the demand, and reports from the trade indicated that whatever supply was available moved out. Point values on this item were therefore raised from 8 to 11 per pound.

Tomato Catsup and Chili Sauce

Point values were raised from 11 to 13 per pound because reports from the trade indicated that catsup was moving out very fast.

Tomato Paste and Sauce

Point value for this item was increased 2 points over tomato pulp and puree since it was felt that the paste and sauce is a concentrated product and therefore could carry a slightly higher point value.

Corn on the Cob

This item was given a point value of 2 points per ear. This eliminates the necessity of a consumer spending points for the weight of the cob. The movement of cream-style corn did not indicate that a change was required at this time.

Canned Soup

The results of a survey covering about three-fourths of the trade indi-

cated that canned soups moved out 11.5 per cent less than the movement scheduled. It was felt that this decrease was not large enough to warrant a change in point values at this time.

DRIED AND DEHYDRATED FRUITS

Point values on these items were reduced to a zero point value in order to move all available supplies before spoilage sets in with the approach of warm weather. It was, therefore, felt that it would be advisable to allow this year's stock to move out quickly by not giving dried fruit a point value, at least until the new pack is available. All reports from the trade indicated that dried fruit was moving out very slowly. This was realized, as witnessed by the reduction from 20 points to 12 points, effective March 13. While this reduction stimulated the sale of dried fruit, it still was not low enough to move it all out without some of it spoiling. Therefore, a further reduction from 12 to 0 seemed advisable.

DEHYDRATED SOUP

Reports from the dehydrated soup industry indicated that the movement of this commodity had substantially slowed down. The point price was reduced from 16 points per pound to 8 points per pound.

Adjustments were also made on the first column of the point chart so that now the small size cans are no longer a better buy in points over the large size cans.

Price Arrangement for Canning Asparagus Announced by USDA

Farmers growing asparagus for canning were given additional encouragement in their plan to harvest 1943 production, when the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture announced a program to raise canner ceilings and thus enable growers to get prices in line with production costs.

OPA, in setting 1943 area ceilings on asparagus, will allow for an increase of 1 cent a pound on the raw product purchased by the canner. This increase, according to USDA officials, will be of material help to farmers in meeting harvesting labor costs. Asparagus is known as a "high labor cost" crop.

USDA State War Boards, in all States where asparagus is grown for canning, will hold meetings with representative growers and canners to determine the contract price prevailing in 1942. Grower prices for this year will be determined on this basis with the addition of the cent a pound increase allowed by OPA on the recommendation of the Department. The increase applies to all grades and size of the raw product with butts and culls out.

To avail themselves of the price increase allowed by the announcement, farmers were advised by the Department to contract acreage with canners at prices to be determined and announced by the State War Boards.

In negotiating these contracts growers and canners will have the assistance of County USDA War Boards. The County Boards will be advised of price determinations made by the State War Boards.

Because of its nutritive qualities, the Department is anxious that all asparagus planted be harvested either for canning, freezing, or the fresh market. The armed forces have reserved approximately two million cases of asparagus this year—roughly half the anticipated 1943 pack.

Copies of the above joint USDA and OPA statement were sent by the Association to all asparagus canners in a special mailing on March 27.

Recovery of Idle Tin

To bring back into use approximately 1,500 tons of tin now idle because it is locked up in surplus stocks or excess inventories of type metal and babbit, the Metals Reserve Company has signed a contract with the National Lead Company designating that company as its agent to purchase and treat the metal in accordance with a conversion program recommended by the War Production Board.

The surplus type metal and babbitt to be purchased are desired primarily for their tin content, although large amounts of antimony and lead will also be recovered.

The tin thus recovered will come back into the market in the form of electrolytic tin, thereby increasing the available supply of the critical metal.

Gasoline Ration Method

The system of issuing temporary transport rations to commercial motor vehicle operators who were appealing their gasoline or mileage allotments was discontinued on April 1, the Office of Defense Transportation announced.

Appeals or requests for adjustment of Certificates of War Necessity must now be filed with ODT district offices in the regular manner, ODT said.

The only difference will be that the applicant will not be authorized to apply to his local War Price and Rationing Board for a temporary gasoline allotment to carry him while his appeal is being considered.

JESSE W. TAPP IS NAMED ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR

First Davis Appointment Calls Former FSCC Head Back into Service

Jesse W. Tapp has been appointed Associate Administrator of Food Production and Distribution by the new Administrator, Chester C. Davis. The announcement was made by Mr. Davis on March 29.

Mr. Tapp, who is on leave from the position of vice-president of the Bank of America, assumed his new duties immediately. He is working in close cooperation with Mr. Davis in the administration of food production and distribution activities of the Department of Agriculture, which include the work of the Food Production Administration, the Food Distribution Administration, the Agricultural Labor Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Extension Service.

Mr. Tapp, whose connection with the Department dates back more than 20 years, and who was closely associated with Mr. Davis in the early years of the AAA, was born in Corydon, Kentucky, January 2, 1898. In 1920 he was graduated from the University of Kentucky with a B.S. degree in Agriculture. Subsequently he received an M.S. in economics from the University of Wisconsin and pursued graduate studies in economics at Harvard University. He joined the United States Department of Agriculture staff in 1920, working in the field of farm management research. In 1928 he left the Department to do private economic analysis and research.

He was recalled to government service in 1933, to take charge of the General Crops Section of AAA. In September, 1935, he was named director of the AAA Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements. In January, 1937, he was appointed Assistant Administrator of AAA, and president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In October, 1938, he became Associate Administrator of AAA, while retaining presidency of FSCC. In February, 1939, he resigned to accept his position with the Bank of America.

Honey Prices Are Established

Specific cents-per-pound maximum prices for packaged honey have been established as an alternate pricing method for packers through the issuance by the Office of Price Administration of Amendment 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 275, effective April 3.

Tri-State Spring Meeting

The Tri-State Packers Association has scheduled its spring meeting for April 9 at Baltimore, Md.

DRY BEANS, PEAS, RESERVED

USDA Order Requires the Withholding of 55% Beans; 60% Peas

The Department of Agriculture, on April 1, issued Food Distribution Order No. 45 which reserves 55 per cent of the supplies of dry edible beans and 60 per cent of dry peas and split-peas, of certain classes, in the hands of "processors" or "first owners." The purpose of the order is to assure necessary supplies of dry beans, dry peas and split-peas for military and Allied needs. The Order becomes effective April 1 and applies to stocks of dry beans, peas, and split-peas in the hands of "first owners" or "processors" during each calendar month or part thereof.

The first reservation period included under the order will be the month of April, 1943. Similar periods will be each full calendar month thereafter. Split-peas, however, will be affected by the order only during the first calendar month. During each calendar month, in response to announcements or notices issued by designated government agencies, first owners and processors are required to set aside for delivery to the Government the specified quantities of dry beans, peas, and split-peas at no more than ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration for these commodities.

Products Affected by Order

Affected by the order are all dry beans, dry peas, and split-peas of these classes: Beans—Pea, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney, Cranberry, Small Red, Pink, Pinto, Baby Lima and Lima; peas—Alaska, Scotch Green, White Canada, First and Best, and Marrowfat; and Green and Yellow split-peas. Quantities set aside for delivery to the designated agencies—Food Distribution Administration, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, War Shipping Administration—must be of U. S. No. 2 grade or better.

Seed beans and peas sold exclusively for seed purposes in compliance with Federal and State seed laws are not affected by this reservation order if sold and delivered not later than June 30, 1943.

CITRIC ACID PRICES SET

Citric acid was placed under a specific dollars-and-cents ceiling by the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulation No. 353, effective April 3. The schedules of maximum prices per pound for sales by producers, primary distributors and resellers is as follows:

PRODUCERS AND PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS

U. S. P. granular, fine granular, crystal:

Container size	Sold in quantities of: Car load and over	10,000 lbs. up to carload	200 up to 10,000 lbs.	100 up to 200 lbs.	25 up to 100 lbs.	Less than 25 lbs.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
200 lbs. or more	.20	.205	.21	....	....	....
100 lbs. or 112 lbs.	.21	.21	.215	.215	....	....
50 lbs.	.22	.22	.22	.225	.23	....
25 lbs.	.23	.28	.23	.235	.24	....
5 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.255	.28	.29
U.S.P. powdered:						
200 lbs. or more	.205	.21	.215	....	....	....
100 lbs.	.215	.215	.22	.22	....	....
50 lbs.	.225	.225	.225	.23	.235	....
25 lbs.	.235	.235	.235	.24	.245	....
5 lbs.	.255	.255	.255	.26	.285	.30
Anhydrous, granular, fine granular:						
200 lbs. or more	.225	.23	.235	....	....	....
100 lbs.	.235	.235	.24	.24	....	....
50 lbs.	.245	.245	.245	.25	.255	....
25 lbs.	.255	.255	.255	.26	.265	....
5 lbs.	.275	.275	.275	.28	.305	.315
Anhydrous powdered:						
200 lbs. or more	.23	.235	.24	....	....	....
100 lbs.	.24	.24	.245	.245	....	....
50 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.255	.26	....
25 lbs.	.26	.26	.26	.265	.27	....
5 lbs.	.28	.28	.28	.28	.31	.32
RESELLERS						
U.S.P. granular, fine granular, crystal:						
200 lbs. or more	....	.24	.24	....	....	....
100 lbs. or 112 lbs.	....	.24	.25	.28	....	....
50 lbs.	....	.255	.255	.29	.30	....
25 lbs.	....	.265	.265	.31	.31	....
5 lbs.	....	.29	.29	.33	.36	.38
U.S.P. powdered:						
200 lbs. or more	....	.24	.25	....	....	....
100 lbs.	....	.25	.255	.29	....	....
50 lbs.	....	.26	.26	.30	.31	....
25 lbs.	....	.27	.27	.31	.32	....
5 lbs.	....	.295	.295	.34	.37	.38
Anhydrous, granular, fine granular:						
200 lbs. or more	....	.265	.27	....	....	....
100 lbs.	....	.27	.275	.31	....	....
50 lbs.	....	.28	.28	.325	.33	....
25 lbs.	....	.295	.295	.34	.345	....
5 lbs.	....	.315	.315	.36	.40	.41
Anhydrous, powdered:						
200 lbs. or more	....	.27	.275	....	....	....
100 lbs.	....	.275	.28	.32	....	....
50 lbs.	....	.29	.29	.33	.34	....
25 lbs.	....	.30	.30	.34	.35	....
5 lbs.	....	.32	.32	.37	.40	.42

Tidewater Spring Meeting

The annual spring meeting of the Tidewater Canners Association will be held on April 9 at Tappahannock, Va.

WAGE RAISE PROVISIONS

Statement of When Overtime Payments Are Allowed Without Approval

The War Labor Board recently clarified its position concerning the wage increases which may be made, without approval, in those areas to which Executive Order No. 9301, requiring the 48-hour week, is applicable. Its approval will not be required for payment of overtime rates for hours in excess of 40:

(1) If required by the Fair Labor Standards Act,
(2) If required by a union agreement, or
(3) If the employer's established practice has been to pay overtime.

As the wage and salary regulations forbid unauthorized wage rate decreases, it is advisable for canners adopting the 48 hour schedule in compliance with Executive Order 9301, to pay time and one-half for the extra hours in these three instances. In weeks in which the Section 7(c) and Section 7(b)(3) exemptions of the Wage and Hour Act are applied, however, they may continue their present practices. Unless required by custom or union agreement, there is no legal requirement for the payment of overtime during a 7(c) week, or for hours less than 56, during a 7(b)(3) week.

This WLB interpretation does not apply to any employee subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner (who has control over employees receiving salaries in excess of $5,000.00 and over all executive, administrative, and professional employees not represented by a labor union), has not issued a definite statement as to his policy. For the present, therefore, no increases should be made for employees subject to the Commissioner's jurisdiction, without specific approval of the regional salary stabilization office.

Areas Under 48-Hour Week

Six of the seven industrial communities recently placed in the list of labor shortage areas, have been added by the Regional Directors of the War Manpower Commission to the thirty-two where the President's Order calling for a 48-hour week is in effect, Chairman Paul V. McNutt has announced.

The newly designated communities are Burlington and Wilmington, N. C.; Evansville, Ind.; Tampa, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; and that part of the area south of Chicago including the Calumet District, Lake and Porter Counties, and the southern part of Cook County.

Appeal To Food Workers

The following press release on the manpower situation in the food industry was issued March 30 by the Office of War Information:

In line with the development of programs designed to relieve manpower shortages in the food industry, the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture on March 30 emphasized food's importance in the war effort and appealed to employees in the various phases of production and processing necessary to the food program to remain on their jobs.

The following types of activities necessary to the food program, it was reiterated, are specifically designated as essential by WMC and key occupations in these activities are contained in Selective Service Activity and Occupational bulletins:

All phases of farming; food processing; production of agricultural equipment; production of materials for packing and shipping products; production of chemicals and related products, including fertilizers, insecticides and animal and vegetable fats and oils; warehousing and storage of essential and perishable commodities; agricultural services such as hatcheries, seed processing, farm repair and maintenance, and farm product assembly services.

It was pointed out that these various activities "all are needed in the food production chain and workers engaged therein are contributing to the war effort." They added that it is most imperative that experienced men and women remain in these food industries.

Cordage Restrictions Eased

Restrictions on the purchase and use of agave cordage specified in Order M-84 do not apply to cordage manufactured in a foreign country by processors not subject to the order, it is explained by the War Production Board.

This means that imported cordage may be purchased by individuals without certification that the material is to be used only for the purposes listed in the order and can be used in any manner they choose. The provisions relating to use and purchase of the cordage apply only to domestically-processed material.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO INCREASE CALIFORNIA WAGES

Joint Application of Grower, Processor and Union Groups Approved

Authority for the payment of increased wages to an estimated 75,000 cannery employees in California was granted on March 29 when the National War Labor Board approved an "Order of Modified Approval" of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

The wage rates approved are as follows:

Hourly wages	Rate
Bracket 1. Head seamer man; head boiler room attendant	$1.15
Bracket 2. Boiler room attendant; head label machine operator	1.05
Bracket 3. Retort operator; syrup maker; label machine operator	.96
Bracket 4. Experienced laborer	.90
Bracket 5. Male laborer	.85
Women: Floor ladies and inspectors	.85
Hourly workers	.70
Piece work rates	
Piece workers (average rate)	.80

Application for approval of the proposed wage increases was made by the California Processors and Growers, Inc., and the California State Council of Cannery Unions. The order, as approved by the Regional Board, was sent to Washington for approval by the NWLB, the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the Office of Price Administration because the application was interpreted by the Regional Board to include a basis upon which increases in price ceilings would be sought. The California Processors and Growers is an association and is not itself engaged in canning operations. However, 23 of the 34 members, in answer to a question in the application filed by the association on their behalf, indicated that they intended to request an increase in price ceilings.

Commenting on the approved wages the opinion of the Board stated:

"The authorized adjustments (in all classifications other than piece work) are, generally speaking, below those requested in the application, but represent a substantial increase over the prevailing rates. The adjustments are based upon an analysis prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing average rates per hour for comparable jobs in other industries in the area. As nearly as practicable the authorized adjustments bring the rates to a substantial equality with the comparable rates in other industries in the same area."

In the application it was stated that "a wage inducement must be added to equalize, in part at least, the wage differentials which are now set up against cannery labor".

On the question of wage inducements, the opinion of the Board was significant. The Board stated: "While the importance of the industry as a factor in the war effort is recognized, any proposed wage adjustments are not warranted as a means of more effective prosecution of the war, since under the declared policy of the National War Labor Board the use of wage increases to influence the flow of manpower is a matter within the responsibility of the War Manpower Commission and that Commission has not acted in such manner as to justify the War Labor Board in basing increases on this ground."

Col. Taylor Is Made Head Of Agricultural Labor Program

The Food Production and Distribution Administration announced on April 1, the appointment of Lt. Col. Jay L. Taylor, as Deputy Administrator. He will direct the Food Administration's work in the field of agricultural labor.

Colonel Taylor, who has been detailed to the food administration by the Army, assumes his new duties at once. He enlisted in the Army in June, 1942, and for the last eight months has been on duty at Los Angeles.

Col. Taylor is chairman (on leave of absence) of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, and is the Board's representative for agriculture; and vice president of two cooperatives which lend money and maintain marketing facilities for Texas farmers and ranchers—the Texas Livestock Marketing Association, and the National Finance Credit Corporation of Texas. He also is a director of the National Livestock and Meat Board and The National Livestock Marketing Association in Chicago.

Can Opener Restriction Eased

Restrictions on the production of can openers have been eased by Supplementary Limitation Order No. L-30-d as amended, it is announced by the War Production Board.

Production of can openers, previously held to 35 per cent of the base period (the 12 months ending June 30, 1941) including Army orders, is now permitted up to 50 per cent of the base period rate. This is in addition to requirements of the armed services. In effect, production for civilian purposes will be more than twice as much as the order previously allowed, since the production quotas no longer include military requirements. However, the weight of units is limited to 12 ounces of metal for each can opener, except those produced for military use.

FDA PLANS RELEASE OF 2,000,000 CASES OF CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES INTO CIVILIAN TRADE CHANNELS

Details of Resale Plan Forthcoming; Other Transfers Indicated

More than two million cases of canned fruits and vegetables will be released soon by the Food Distribution Administration to augment civilian supplies, the Department of Agriculture announced March 30.

These stocks, most of which were purchased from the 1941 pack, have been held to meet emergency war needs, it was stated. Principal items in the group to be released are canned tomatoes, pears, plums, apples, and peaches, with smaller quantities of other foods.

These stocks are being offered back to the canners who originally sold them to FDA. Should the original vendors not wish to repurchase these supplies, they will be offered to other distributors. Resale prices are being determined that will reflect the FDA purchase price plus storage.

The Department also announced the transfer of about 12 million cases of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices—principally canned corn and peas—by the Army to FDA. These supplies will be released later by FDA in meeting emergency food situations, it was said. Should any of these canned supplies be resold, they probably will be sold to canners in the same manner that the two million cases are now being handled.

Plans are being completed to remove these transferred foods from canners' warehouses to provide the canners with more space before the 1943 packing operations begin. The press statement continues, as follows:

The Army has held these supplies until the present time to meet exigencies under changing requirements. Transfer of these stocks was made possible in view of more definite estimates of requirements and also the approach of the 1943 pack from which new supplies will be obtained.

FDA officials pointed out that government requirements must include reasonable reserves to meet emergencies that develop. They added, however, that changing conditions—either in war strategy or in the shipping or storage situation—occasionally make possible the release of government stocks into civilian channels.

Requirements of the armed forces for canned foods are proportionately larger than civilian needs because of the necessity of maintaining a supply chain to distant points over the globe, the inability of the Army to obtain adequate supplies of fresh foods on many battlefronts, and the necessity of using non-perishable foods that can be easily shipped and stored. * * * As operational changes occur in the various war programs, government agencies frequently effect inter-agency transfers of these supplies so that all needs are best served.

Field Ration Price Exemption Is Extended by OPA Amendments

Indefinite extension of the exemption from price control of United States Army field rations and many of their component parts was announced March 30 by the Office of Price Administration. OPA said that determination of price ceilings for these materials under existing conditions is difficult and that imposition of ceilings would tend to threaten the availability of supplies.

This action was taken through Amendment No. 24 to Supplementary Regulation No. 4 under the General Maximum Price Regulation and Amendment No. 4 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 156. The amendments became effective April 1, 1943.

They cover these completed rations: C, D, K, five-in-one, mountain, jungle, bail out, combat, life raft, corned beef hash (5½-pound cans), meat and vegetable stew (30-ounce cans), meat and vegetable hash (6-pound, 12-ounce cans), chili con carne (6-pound, 18-ounce cans). Also covered are most finished component parts of these rations, such as finished biscuits, finished drink powders, etc., as distinct from their ingredients. The amendment of Supplemetary Regulation No. 4 also specifically lists the component parts which are not covered by the exemption. Among these are the following:

Condensed, unsweetened evaporated, and unsweetened dehydrated milk, covered by MPR No. 289; canned fruits, fruit juices and nectars, covered by MPR Nos. 185 and 306; dried fruits (MPR No. 227); canned vegetables and vegetable juices (MPR Nos. 152 and 306); dehydrated potato shreds; canned sliced bacon, pork sausage, corned pork (MPR No. 148); canned corn beef (MPR No. 156); and fruit preserves, jams, jellies (MPR No. 226).

Text of Amendment 4 to MPR 156 amends Section 1375.52(b), as follows:

§1375.52 (b) The maximum prices, f.o.b. the seller's shipping points, for each of the following canned products shall be:

Product	Size of can	Price per doz. cans
Vienna sausage	24 oz.	$7.50
Corned beef	6 lb.	32.00

Order M-119 Is Revoked

Inasmuch as provisions of Conservation Order M-119, which prohibited the use of rubber jar rings or rubber sealed closures in packaging a number of products, have been incorporated in Conservation Order M-104, Order M-119 has been revoked by the War Production Board.

Order M-119, which was issued on April 9, 1942, was intended to prevent the use of rubber in packaging a number of products where it was not deemed essential.

Conservation Order M-104 specifies the limits within which closures for glass containers can be used for packaging foods, health supplies, chemicals, household and industrial products, and beverages for civilians.

List of WPB Food Regulations Replaced by FDA Counterparts

Orders, under which the War Production Board controlled the distribution of certain foods prior to the time the administration of war-time food control was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, were revoked March 26 by WPB. All have been reissued by the Food Distribution Administration. The revoked orders are listed below, along with the Food Distribution Order numbers which supersede them and are now in effect:

Conservation Order M-86, which directed packers to set aside specified amounts of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices for the armed forces, Lend-lease and certain government agencies. (Food Distribution Order No. 22 and Supplements)

Conservation Order M-98, which controlled the distribution of raw sugar. (FD Order No. 7)

Conservation Order M-127. The order restricted the distribution of black pepper, cassia (cinnamon), cloves, ginger, mace, nutmeg, pimento, and white pepper. (FD Order No. 19)

Conservation Order M-205, which froze specified amounts of the 1941 crop in the hands of packers of dried apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, and grapes (raisins) to make them available for the armed forces and Lend-lease shipment. With minor exceptions, the entire 1942 crops of Thompson Seedless grapes, Muscat grapes, and Sultana grapes also were ordered diverted into the production of raisins. (FD Nos. 16 and 17)

Conservation Order M-237. Placed monthly quotas on deliveries of some canned fruits, vegetables, and juices by wholesalers to their customers to reserve supplies for rationing. (FD No. 24, also terminated)

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery—Equipment

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

85-W—Outfit for Howard mold count, including microscope.

86-W—1,000-gallon glass-lined or stainless steel insulated tank equipped with DX ammonia cooling coil, either horizontal or upright.

87-W—Small green bean rotary washer.

88-W—Steam hoist, with 12-foot arm.

89-W—Motor truck scale platform, 22 by 9 feet, 15 ton capacity.

90-W—Beam scale platform, 3 by 4 feet, 1,000-pounds capacity.

91-W—Junior Chisholm-Ryder green bean grader; also pre-grader.

FOR SALE

158-S—Kiefer rotary bottle washer.

159-S—14-valve Haller high speed rotary filler.

160-S—Crown Cork and Seal capping machine (Duplex Crowner 805-D).

161-S—Ermold labeler for both body and neck labels.

162-S—Four Chisholm-Ryder medium bean snipper machines.

163-S—Two used Monitor bean cutters, good condition.

164-S—Townsend bean cutter, new, never used.

165-S—Pfaudler glass-lined deaerator, jacket pressure 75 pounds, capacity about 250 pounds per hour of deaerated brine or French dressing.

166-S—Boutelle quince cutter.

167-S—Unit sack cleaner, pulley drive, no motor. Capacity, 75 to 100 bags per hour.

168-S—Reddington packaging machine for automatically wrapping and sealing 1-pound packages in paper.

169-S—Buffalo Duplex conoidal blower, size 7.

170-S—28-foot galvanized iron compressed air receiver, 3/16-inch iron, 72-inch H. by 29-inch D.

171-S—40-foot galvanized iron compressed air receiver, 3/16-inch iron, 65-inch H. by 36-inch D.

172-S—15-foot steam condensate receiver.

173-S—Seven miscellaneous sheet metal hoppers.

174-S—Sturtevant steel plate planing mill exhaust blower, size 30, for use with 1,735 rpm., 5 hp. motor, V-belt driven.

175-S—Two Package Machinery Company wrapping machines, Model FA, complete with ½ h.p. motors and switches.

176-S—Two Burt labelers for 8-ounce to No. 3 cans, 1922 and 1929 models, used comparatively little, good working condition.

177-S—Berlin-Chapman drum pea washer with extra drum.

178-S—Four Fairbanks-Morse 10 hp. Z type engines.

179-S—Four-inch globe (straight) non-return valve, 250-pound pressure.

180-S—Used cooling tank chain with lugs and 46 trolleys.

181-S—Hansen boot elevator and head.

182-S—Twelve cranberry bouncers.

183-S—Two Chisholm-Ryder green bean snippers complete with picking tables.

184-S—Three Ayars plunger type tomato fillers.

185-S—Two exhaust boxes—35 feet by 18 inches for No. 2 cans; 35 feet by 24 inches for No. 10's.

186-S—A. T. Ferrell conveyor with 10-inch buckets.

187-S—Nine-inch Link Belt reversible galvanized screw conveyor, 35 feet 3 inches long, with 9-inch heavy helicoid galvanized screw conveyor and 3/16-inch galvanized trough, complete with hangers, bearings, etc., drive, and 2 h.p. G. E. motor, 1,800 rpm.

188-S—32 tray trucks for use in Sprague-Sells (Baker type) horizontal oven; on casters and of steel frame construction.

189-S—Nine-inch Link-Belt reversible galvanized screw conveyor, 35 feet 3 inches long, with galvanized steel trough, heavy helicoid screw conveyor, No. 4 BE drive, and motor.

190-S—14 tray truck platforms.

191-S—Nine-inch right hand Link-Belt heavy helicoid conveyor, 28 feet 10 inches long, complete with reduction unit, drive and motor; consists of two 9-foot 10-inch sections and one 8-foot 10-inch section. Conveyor galvanized No. 10 gauge, angle type with butt strap joints, No. 16 hangars with hard iron bearings; manufactured by Frank Tracy, Inc.

192-S—Epping Carpenter direct action duplex boiler-feed pump, cylinder size, 9 x 5 x 10; manufactured by Worthington Pump and Machinery Co.

193-S—Fruit dump bucket on casters.

194-S—No. 11595 Fairbanks-Morse dial scale, platform type.

195-S—24-inch Hershey rotary dryer.

Refrigeration Units Placed Under Strict Control by WPB

Stricter control over production and deliveries of refrigerating and air conditioning machinery and equipment has been established by the War Production Board's amended General Limitation Order L-38.

The amended order makes changes in the procedure for obtaining ratings and authorizations. Attached to the order are lists naming equipment that may or may not be produced, or may be delivered to specific users and a list naming the purposes for which equipment may be manufactured.

The order restricts the delivery of any new or used parts (a) to emergency repair service as defined in the order and to fill purchase orders bearing a rating of AA-4 or higher, or (b) to fill an authorized purchase order, or (c) to orders for direct use by the armed services. All replaced parts made of metal must be delivered by the owner to the dealer or producer, if required, or disposed of through a scrap dealer within thirty days.

The delivery of any new parts regardless of how they were acquired for inventory (other than for emergency repair service) can be made only on an "authorized order."

Application on the new Forms PD-830 or PD-831 for authorization to purchase equipment will be considered only if the equipment is for an essential use, described in the WPB Order L-38. The filing of such an application will relieve the applicant from the necessity of filing an application form for any component part required by Order L-100, L-163, or L-172.

For an "authorized order" application must be made to WPB on Form PD-830 for industrial refrigeration or air conditioning equipment and on Form PD-831 for small commercial refrigeration equipment and machinery such as commercial refrigerators and related equipment. Dealers and producers may, however, deliver equipment to persons who have placed purchase orders, authorized on Form PD-1A, PD-200, or PD-408, during the ten-day period following issuance of the amended order—March 27.

1943 TOMATO PRICES
Amendment 5 to MPR 306

Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1341.553 (b) (2) is added to read as follows:

Item	*Section*	*Appendix*
(2) Tomatoes	1341.584	B

2. Section 1341.584 (b) is added to read as follows:

(b) Tomatoes (1) The maximum prices per dozen containers, f.o.b. factory, for sales other than to government agencies, shall be as follows:

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3 Region I			Col. 4 Region II			Col. 5 Region III			Col. 6 Region IV			Col. 7 Region V		
Item No.	Grade	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	No. 2½ can	No. 10 can
1	Fancy	1.325	1.775	6.30	1.30	1.75	6.20	1.225	1.675	5.35	1.25	1.70	5.95	1.275	1.725	6.05
2	Ext. Std.	1.125	1.50	5.35	1.10	1.475	5.25	1.025	1.40	4.90	1.05	1.425	5.00	1.075	1.45	5.10
3	Standard	1.025	1.375	4.85	1.00	1.35	4.75	.925	1.275	4.40	.95	1.30	4.50	.975	1.325	4.60

(2) The regions set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be as follows:

Region I: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Northern Pennsylvania (all of the State of Pennsylvania not included in Region II).

Region II: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Southern Pennsylvania (Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset Counties).

Region III. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Region IV. Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

Region V. Oregon, Washington and California.

(3) The maximum price for any grade below Standard shall be: In No. 2 cans, 15 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for Standard grade in No. 2 cans; in No. 2½ cans, 20 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for Standard grade in No. 2½ cans; and in No. 10 cans, 70 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for Standard grade in No. 10 cans.

This amendment shall become effective March 27, 1943.

Perfect Shipping Campaign

To safeguard the movement of war traffic against loss and damage in transit, the National Association of Shippers Advisory Boards is carrying on a nation-wide "Perfect Shipping Campaign" during April. Aims of the campaign are to achieve proper packaging, loading and handling of freight shipments. It was pointed out that in 1942, while the railroad freight business was up approximately 34 per cent, claims on various classes of traffic rose nearly 45 per cent and, when final figures are in, will total not far from $35,000,000—an economic waste described as "a drain on national resources in wartime."

Among active participants in the drive, which has been endorsed by Director Joseph E. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation and by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, are the 25,000 shipper-members of the 13 regional advisory groups, the Association of American Railroads, the Railway Express Agency and several other freight and transportation interests.

Record 1942 Bean Packs

The pack of green beans in 1942 totalled 19,624,602 cases of all sizes of containers. This is approximately 8¾ million cases more than the 10,861,968 in 1941, according to the Association's Division of Statistics, and is the largest green bean pack of record.

The wax bean pack was 2,057,239 cases, against 1,632,351 cases in 1941, and also is a record pack, the previous high point having been reached in 1938 when 1,735,659 cases were packed.

These reports are based on figures received from all canners known to have packed beans during 1942. On a basis of 24 2's, the 1942 packs were as follows: Green beans, 21,617,847; wax beans, 2,172,499; total green and wax, 23,790,346. The following tables present the 1941 and 1942 packs by States:

State	1941 Green Cases	1941 Wax Cases	1942 Green Cases	1942 Wax Cases
Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts	158,280	307,285	156,756	301,669
New York	903,281	451,075	1,523,914	756,612
Maryland and Delaware	1,908,027	56,834	4,410,667	110,694
Pennsylvania	227,638	137,263	599,333	169,947
Indiana	153,380	5,840	132,351	11,663
Michigan	302,503	114,948	575,813	157,845
Wisconsin	946,692	424,059	978,184	367,899
Iowa and Nebraska	72,904	37,099	95,241	19,657
Kentucky and Tennessee	277,940	.....	576,828	.....
Arkansas and Missouri	1,315,150	.....	2,953,022	.....
Texas	345,423	.....	1,033,560	.....
Colorado	217,027	43,676	276,330	64,751
Utah	276,231	28,797	210,839	33,684
Washington	422,216	7,618	394,500	7,923
Oregon	1,745,623	10,205	1,611,415	10,345
California	329,441	.....	348,659	.....
Other States	1,170,212	7,652	3,747,190	44,550
Total	10,861,968	1,632,351	19,624,602	2,057,239

Management-Labor Council

Formation of a Management-Labor Council to meet periodically with the Chairman and other top officials of the War Production Board, to discuss WPB plans and policies as they may affect organized industry and organized labor and in general to bring both groups more intimately and effectively into the war program, was announced March 30 by Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

The Council will have eight members, four of whom have been named by Mr. Nelson. They are:

Eric Johnston, president, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Philip Murray, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Fred Crawford, president, National Association of Manufacturers.

William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.

Each of these men will select one additional member from his own organization to sit with him in the meetings of the Council.

The first meeting of the new Council was scheduled to be held April 2.

1943 CORN PRICES
Amendment 5 to MPR 306

Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 1341.553(b)(3) is added to read as follows:

Item	*Section*	*Appendix*
(3) Corn	1341.584	B

2. Section 1341.584(c) is added to read as follows:

(c) Corn (1) The maximum prices per dozen containers, f.o.b. factory for sales other than to government agencies, shall be as follows:

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4 Region I			Col. 5 Region II			Col. 6 Region III		
Item No.	Variety and style	Grade	No. 2 can	12-oz. vacuum can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	12-oz. vacuum can	No. 10 can	No. 2 can	12-oz. vacuum can	No. 10 can
1	Whole grain, all	A or Fancy	1.36	1.31	6.80	1.31	1.26	6.55	1.29	1.24	6.45
2	varieties	B or Ext. Standard	1.26	1.21	6.30	1.21	1.16	6.05	1.19	1.14	5.95
3		C or Standard	1.16	1.11	5.80	1.11	1.06	5.55	1.09	1.04	5.45
4	Cream style,	A or Fancy	1.26	1.21	6.30	1.21	1.16	6.05	1.19	1.14	5.95
5	except Evergreen	B or Ext. Standard	1.16	1.11	5.80	1.11	1.06	5.55	1.09	1.04	5.45
6	and Narrow Grain	C or Standard	1.06	1.01	5.30	1.01	.96	5.05	.99	.94	4.95
7	Cream style,	A or Fancy	1.16	1.11	5.80	1.11	1.06	5.55	1.09	1.04	5.45
8	Evergreen and	B or Ext. Standard	1.11	1.06	5.55	1.06	1.01	5.30	1.04	.99	5.20
9	Narrow Grain	C or Standard	1.06	1.01	5.30	1.01	.96	5.05	.99	.94	4.95

(2) The regions set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section shall be as follows:

Region I: Maine, New Hampshire, Washington, Oregon, California and Southwestern Idaho (Washington, Payette, Gem, Canyon, Ada and Owyhee counties).

Region II: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and the portion of Idaho not included in Region I.

Region III: All States not included in Region I or Region II.

(3) The maximum price for any variety and style in a grade below Standard shall be: In No. 2 cans, 15 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for Standard grade in No. 2 cans; in No. 10 cans, 75 cents per dozen less than the maximum price for Standard grade in No. 10 cans.

This amendment shall become effective March 31, 1943.

Frozen Fish Retail Ceilings

Retail ceilings for frozen fish have been brought under the fixed mark-up price regulation by the Office of Price Administration. The mark-ups are contained in Amendment 6 to Maximum Price Regulation 268 and became effective March 24.

The regulation established ceilings for retailers on the basis of a fixed mark-up over cost. Ceilings will be determined each week by multiplying on Thursday the net cost of the largest single shipment during the preceding seven days. If the retailer made no purchase during those seven days, the maximum price remains that of the preceding seven days.

The mark-ups follow: For independent retailers with less than $250,000 annual gross volume, 1.28; all other retailers, 1.26.

Frozen fish is defined as "any fish which has been frozen and packed excluding canned fish." Hitherto frozen fish has been covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation with ceilings at March, 1942, levels.

IMPORTANT DEADLINES—1942 INTERNAL REVENUE ACT

Relief provisions: The INFORMATION LETTER for October 10, 1942, reported the general outline of the relief provisions which were incorporated by the Revenue Act of 1942 in Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code.

This section permits the substitution of a more representative constructive base period where excess profits taxes computed on average earnings for the years 1936 to 1939 are shown to be excessive and discriminatory. As enacted on October 21, 1942, the 1942 Revenue Act required that applications for a reconstructed base period net income for the years 1940 and 1941 must be filed before April 21, 1943. For subsequent years, an application must be filed not later than six months after the date prescribed for filing the applicant's tax return.

A joint resolution extending the time for filing applications for the years 1940 and 1941, to September 15, 1943, became law March 31.

Amortization of emergency facilities: Prior to the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1942 the amortization deduction was limited to emergency facilities constructed or acquired by corporations after June 10, 1940. The Revenue Act of 1942 amended Section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the amortization of emergency facilities acquired or completed (1) by corporations after December 31, 1939, and before June 11, 1940, and (2) by persons other than corporations after December 31, 1939.

Applications: Necessity certificate applications must be filed by corporations *on or before April 21, 1943*, in the case of emergency facilities acquired or completed after December 31, 1939, and before June 11, 1940.

In the case of emergency facilities completed or acquired after December 31, 1939, by persons other than corporations, the application must be filed before the expiration of six months after the beginning of such construction, installation or acquisition, or *on or before April 21, 1943*.

Election statements: In the case of emergency facilities completed or acquired (1) after December 31, 1939, and before June 11, 1940, *by corporations*, or (2) after December 31, 1939, and before January 1, 1942, *by a person other than a corporation*, the taxpayer must file a statement with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of his election to take amortization *on or before April 21, 1943*. This election statement must be filed wholly apart from any application for a Certificate of Necessity or any issuance of a certificate covering such emergency facilities.

Southern California Officers

Following are the 1943 officers of the Southern California Food Processors Association: President, W. K. McCracken, TreeSweet Products Co., Santa Ana; secretary, Elmer H. Howlett, Los Angeles; treasurer, W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Co., Burbank.

RESERVATION ORDER COVERS 1943 CANNED SEA FOODS

(Continued from page 7579)

will make it possible to release to civilians a greater quantity of some other varieties and at least a portion of all principal packs, and still meet government requirements.

The quantities of 1943-pack *canned* fish which will be available to civilians under the order are estimated in the FDA press release as follows: Salmon, 130 million pounds; pilchards, 81 million pounds; Atlantic sea herring including sardines, 29 million pounds; tuna, bonita and yellowtail, 21 million pounds; shrimp, 6 million pounds; and smaller quantities of other varieties.

Officials said these quantities are based on conservative estimates of the 1943 pack, and may be increased as the season progresses. Text of FDO No. 44 follows:

§ 1465.20. *Allocation and restriction on sales of 1943 pack of canned fish and canned shellfish.*

(a) *Definitions.*

When used in this order, unless otherwise distinctly expressed or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof:

(1) The term "canner" means any person engaged in the business of canning fish or canning shellfish in hermetically sealed metal or glass containers and sterilizing the same by the use of heat.

(2) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity.

(3) The term "pack" means the total amount, by net weight, of all grades of fish and shellfish enumerated in groups 1 to 9, inclusive, in (b)(1) hereof, packed by any canner during the period from April 1, 1943, to February 29, 1944, inclusive.

(4) The term "Director" means the Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by the Director.

(5) The term "governmental agency" means the Food Distribution Administration or any other agency or instrumentality of the United States designated by the Director.

(6) The term "delivery to governmental agencies" means the transfer of title of the canned fish or canned shellfish to any governmental agency; and such delivery may be evidenced by execution of bill of lading, receipt, or other document acceptable to the Director or the designated governmental agency.

(b) *Restrictions on canners.*

(1) No canner after April 1, 1943, may sell or deliver any part of his pack of the fish and shellfish, enumerated in this paragraph, packed by the respective canner at any time from April 1, 1943, to February 29, 1944, inclusive, except as permitted by the provisions of this order. The fish and shellfish, included in this order, are, by groups, as follows:

Group 1, Salmon: Red, sockeye, or blueback *(Oncorhynchus nerka);* Pink *(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha);* Silver, silverside, medium red, or coho *(Oncorhynchus kisutch);* Chum or keta *(Oncorhynchus keta);* King, chinook or spring *(Oncorhynchus tschawytscha);* Steelhead, or steelhead trout *(Salmo iridcus* and *S. Clarki,* sometimes called *S. Gairdneri).*

Group 2, Pilchard: Sardinia cærulea, by whatever name known, including sardines.

Group 3, Sea herring: Atlantic *(Clupea harengus),* by whatever name known, including sardines.

Group 4, Mackerel: Atlantic *(Scomber scombrus);* Pacific *(Pneumatorphorus japonius diego).*

Group 5, Horse mackerel: Pacific *(Trachurus symmetricus).*

Group 6, Shrimp: (Peneus setiferus and *Peneus brasiliensis).*

Group 7, Tuna: Albacore, or whitemeat *(Germo alalunga);* Yellowfin, or light-meat *(Neothunnus macropterus);* Skip jack, or striped *(Katsuwonus pelamis,* sometimes called *Euthynnus pelamis);* Bluefin, or leaping *(Thunnus thynnus,* sometimes called *Thunnus saliens).*

Group 8, Yellowtail: (Seriola dorsalis).

Group 9, Bonito: (Sarda chiliensis).

(2) Each canner may deliver to governmental agencies the quotas, but not in excess of such quotas specified in (b)(3) hereof, of the canned fish and canned shellfish, listed in (b)(1) hereof, packed at any time by such canner during the period from April 1, 1943, to February 29, 1944, inclusive.

(3) The following percentages by net weight are hereby established as each canner's quota percentages for sale to governmental agencies, of his pack of each species of fish and shellfish enumerated, by groups in (b)(1) hereof, packed by such canner:

55 per cent of each of the groups 1 to 6, inclusive; and 60 per cent of each of the groups 7 to 9, inclusive.

(4) The Food Distribution Administration is hereby allocated the quantities, prescribed in (b)(3) of this order, and authorized to purchase, for governmental requirements, those quantities, designated as each canner's quota, and such other and further quantities as may be allocated to it from time to time.

(5) Any canner who, during any period from April 1, 1943, to February 29, 1944, inclusive, has delivered to governmental agencies the quota of his pack, stated in (b)(3) hereof, of any species of any group of canned fish and canned shellfish listed in (b)(1) hereof, may deliver to persons other than governmental agencies the remainder of his pack of such species, packed in that period; and such remainder of the pack may be delivered by such canner in advance of delivery of his quota to governmental agencies if so authorized by the Director.

(6) The Director may issue specifications at any time as to the packing of the canned fish or canned shellfish, the containers, container treatment, can marking, labeling, boxing, and strapping in connection therewith, or he may authorize any governmental agency to issue such specifications. Any person subject to the provisions of this order shall comply with any such specification, issued by the Director or authorized governmental agency, applicable to the canned fish or canned shellfish processed by such person.

(c) *Inspection and grading.*

Any canned fish and canned shellfish required to be set aside under this order shall be subject to inspection and grading at any time by the Director or any governmental agency.

(d) *Records and reports.*

Every person subject to this order shall maintain such records for at least two years (or for such other periods of time as the Director may designate), and shall execute and file such reports upon such forms and submit such information as the Director may from time to time request or direct, and within such times as he may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, pursuant to the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(e) *Audits and inspections.*

Every person subject to this order shall, upon request, permit inspections by the Director, at all reasonable times, of his stocks of canned fish and canned shellfish and premises used in his business, and all of his books, records, and accounts shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by the Director.

(f) *Applicability of order.*

Any person doing business in one or more of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Alaska, is subject to the provisions hereof, but the provisions hereof shall not apply to any person doing business in any other Territory or Possession of the United States with respect to such business.

(g) *Violations.*

Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order or wilfully conceals a material fact concerning a matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or agency of the United States may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of any material subject to allocation; and such further action may be taken against him as the Director deems appropriate, including recommendations for prosecution under Section 35a of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 80),

under Paragraph 5 of Section 301 of Title III of the Second War Powers Act, and under any and all other applicable laws.

(h) *Petition for relief from hardship.*

Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition in writing (in triplicate) for relief to the Director, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, and such action shall be final.

(i) *Communications to the Department of Agriculture.*

All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

Director of Food Distribution,
United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C. Ref. FD 44.

(j) *Effective date.*

This order shall take effect on April 1, 1943.

Foods in Cold Storage

The Food Distribution Administration has reported that total stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage warehouses on March 1, 1943, amounted to 145,022,000 pounds, or 2,380,000 pounds above those of a year earlier.

Frozen vegetable holdings totaled 75,454,000 pounds, which are 2,200,000 pounds above the total of the same date a year ago.

The following table, compiled by FDA, presents detailed figures and comparisons by commodities, on holdings of both frozen fruits and vegetables:

Frozen Fruits	Mar. 1, 1942 *1,000-lbs.*	Feb. 1, 1943 *1,000-lbs.*	Mar. 1, 1943 *1,000-lbs.*
Blackberries	4,482	6,331	5,312
Blueberries	4,650	7,096	6,610
Cherries	26,281	26,268	20,728
Logan and similar berries	3,462	3,812	3,314
Raspberries	12,324	15,267	12,756
Strawberries	41,054	31,354	25,524
Other fruits	24,924	52,526	48,069
Classification not reported	25,015	20,449	22,709
Total	142,192	172,103	145,022
Frozen Vegetables			
Asparagus	4,679	4,404	4,117
Beans, lima	13,818	12,557	11,053
Beans, snap	4,387	4,761	3,705
Broccoli, green	1,875	1,109	1,163
Corn, sweet	5,653	5,658	4,316
Peas, green	21,882	27,406	22,294
Spinach	6,246	5,689	4,895
Other vegetables	7,058	10,150	9,444
Classification not reported	7,647	20,608	14,467
Total	73,245	92,344	75,454

Black Market in Tin

Unauthorized sales in tin and the continued use of the metal for purposes that are prohibited by the Tin Conservation Order of the War Production Board, will not be tolerated, Director Erwin Vogelsang of the Tin-Lead Division, declared March 31, in releasing the report of the initial meeting of the newly-formed Tin Products Industry Advisory Committee.

Canned Milk Statistics

Estimated at 207,192,000 pounds, the February production of evaporated milk (case goods) was 40 per cent greater than the 5-year (1937-41) average for the month, although far short of the February record of 300 million pounds made last year, according to the monthly report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production rose nearly 2 per cent from January to February, in contrast to declines during this period last year and two years ago.

Stocks of evaporated milk (case goods), held by manufacturers, dropped seasonally during February, and on March 1, were the smallest for that date since 1936, and less than one-half the supply on hand a year ago. Despite the small stocks in manufacturers' hands, the supply available for civilian consumption was increased recently by the Department of Agriculture's resale policy. From January 1 through March 13, the Department has resold 2,750,321 cases of evaporated milk to manufacturers.

The February output of sweetened condensed milk (case goods) increased sharply from January and was at the highest level for February since 1930. Production in February was estimated at 9,820,000 pounds, compared with 8,250,000 pounds in January, only 4,270,000 pounds in February last year, and a February 1937-41 average of 4,161,000 pounds. Sweetened condensed whole milk in bulk was 35 per cent smaller than the output in February 1942. Plain condensed milk (bulk goods) output remained unchanged compared with a year earlier. Production of sweetened condensed skim milk was up 13 per cent, while the output of the plain condensed skim milk product was up 6 per cent from a year ago.

Sweetened condensed (case goods) stocks held by manufacturers on March 1, totaled 6,395,000 pounds and were appreciably larger than on that date last year and the 5-year (1937-41) average for March 1.

Food Crops Granted Priority Over Development of Guayule

Rubber Director Jeffers and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced March 30 that the Guayule Emergency Rubber program is being curtailed in order to minimize interference with the production of food crops. Since the guayule program was inaugurated, the need for maximum food production has become more pressing, Secretary Wickard stated, and the outlook for synthetic rubber has become somewhat clearer, according to Director Jeffers. The Rubber Director expressed the belief that it was not necessary or desirable to ask that the guayule program be carried on in such a way as to divert any large quantities of land and manpower from the production of food crops.

As a result Secretary Wickard stated that most of the high grade, irrigated land leased but not already planted to guayule will be turned back to the owners immediately, if possible, or subleased for food production. Most of this area is in California.

Thermoplastic Use Limited

The list of products for which thermoplastics may no longer be used was revised March 26 by the War Production Board through issuance of General Preference Order M-154 as amended in its entirety.

Restricted items are listed in an exhibit attached to the amended order. Use in the manufacture of any unrestricted item of more thermoplastics than are necessary to accomplish the item's functional purpose is prohibited. Use of thermoplastics in the manufacture of decorative attachments for any article also is forbidden.

An exemption allows use by any person of thermoplastics in his possession prior to the restriction date to make any restricted article. Any person may also use thermoplastics in the possession of his supplier that have been processed prior to the restriction date in such a manner that they cannot be used for unrestricted articles.

Exemption is also granted on specified uses for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration.

Among articles for which thermoplastics are now prohibited are: Food containers, except closures; adhesives and protective coatings for food containers (war-use exempted); fruit juices (war-use exempted).

RESERVED PACK CASES

Box Requirements Under Order FDO 22.2 and FDO 22.3 Are Explained

Food Distribution Administration officials have reported to the Association that they are receiving numerous inquiries concerning the type of cases that are required for the reserved percentages of this year's pack of fruits and vegetables, under Food Distribution Orders 22.2 and 22.3.

These two orders, it will be recalled, were issued to take the place of War Production Order M-86-e. When FDA reissued M-86-e as FDO 22.2 and 22.3 it delegated to the War Department (Office of the Quartermaster General) authority to issue specifications for shipping containers. This action made inapplicable the box specifications that are contained in M-86-a, which was reissued as FDO 22.1—the order that reserved canned fruits and vegetables from the 1942 pack.

In the INFORMATION LETTER for March 13, it was pointed out that copies of OQMG Specification No. 93—the specifications for domestic and overseas cases—are available from the quartermaster depots. Whenever a canner is in doubt as to the type of case that should be used for reserved packs he is advised to consult his army field buyer.

Steel Shipping Drum Order

Users are directed to apply for authorization to purchase new steel drums or parts on Form PD-835 instead of by letter, under the terms of Conservation Order M-255, as amended March 29 by the War Production Board.

The order prohibits the sale, delivery or use of new steel drums and parts (except flanges, plugs, and cap seal) without specific authorization of WPB.

Form PD-835 should be addressed to the Containers Division, WPB, Washington, D. C. Ref: M-255.

New Kraft Paperboard Ceiling

A $3 advance in the ceiling price of Fourdrinier kraft paperboard was announced April 1 by the Office of Price Administration. The new base price of $63 per ton became effective on that date.

Simultaneously, OPA announced that to prevent this increase from being passed on to consumers, Maximum Price Regulation 187 (Certain Paperboard Products) will be amended to require that those covered by that regulation figure their raw material costs at no higher than ceiling prices in effect on March 31. During April and May, OPA will make a survey and consult with the industry to determine if the increases in raw material costs can continue to be absorbed by the manufacturers, and before June 1 will decide whether the price freeze should be made permanent, revised, or replaced. The action affects manufacturers of folding cartons, corrugated fiber sheets, fibre boxes, and other paperboard products.

Prune, Raisin Stocks Released

Thirty-one thousand tons of dried prunes and raisins have been released by the Food Distribution Administration for sale in regular commercial channels to maintain civilian supplies, the Department of Agriculture announced on April 2. The released quantity includes 17,625 tons of raisins and 13,382 tons of dried prunes.

These supplies have been held by packers under provisions of FDO No. 16, which reserved the entire 1942 production of these dried fruits. Previous releases of these stocks into regular commercial channels had totaled approximately 113,000 tons of raisins and 80,000 tons of dried prunes.

Fertilizer Order Is Amended

Food Production Order No. 5 (Chemical Fertilizer), published in the INFORMATION LETTER for January 23, 1943, has been amended in some particulars, the most important of which, to canners, is the exemption of starter solutions from the restriction on use and delivery of fertilizers. This is accomplished by the addition of a new subdivision to Section (c) Exemptions (1), as follows:

"(v) Deliveries by fertilizer manufacturers, dealers, or agents, of chemical fertilizer containing chemical nitrogen for the preparation of starter solutions to be used in the transplanting of vegetable crop plants, or to the use by any person of any chemical fertilizer delivered pursuant to this paragraph (c) (1) (v) for such purpose."

The new amendment also permits the continued use of the 80-pound bag in delivering fertilizers.

Spice Quotas Are Reduced

Quotas of black pepper and other restricted spices that may be delivered for distribution were reduced March 31 as a means of further stretching present stocks of these imported commodities, the Department of Agriculture announced.

The revised quotas were given effect in an amendment to Director Food Distribution Order No 19.1 and became effective April 1. Purpose of the order is to assure an equitable distribution of spices among the various packers, industrial users and wholesalers of the spice industry.

The new quotas for the 3-month period beginning April 1, together with those previously in effect, are:

Restricted Spices	New quota *Per cent*	Previous quota *Per cent*
Black pepper	45	90
Cassia (cinnamon)	30	50
Cloves	90	100
Ginger	100	115
Mace	40	75
Nutmeg	60	75
Pimento (allspice)	100	75
White pepper	45	75

Food Tank Truck Order

To control serious transportation shortages the War Production Board, on March 27, issued Limitation Order L-1-j prohibiting the transfer, without authority from WPB, of fluid-food tank trucks and trailers and fluid-food tank tractors.

The order requires that any person wishing to transfer any vehicle of the type defined in the order must apply to the Automotive Division of WPB on Form PD-556. On the basis of this information, WPB, in consultation with the Office of Defense Transportation and the Department of Agriculture, will determine whether or not it is in the public interest to permit the transfer, taking into consideration the use in which the vehicle is being operated and the use to which it is proposed to transfer it.

Veal Prices Established

Specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices for veal have been established at packer and wholesale levels, by the Office of Price Administration, through the issuance of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 169, as amended March 30.

The order contains a new Subpart D, dealing with provisions affecting processed products, effective April 3.